



DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF NAVAL OPERATIONS
WASHINGTON, DC 20350

IN REPLY REFER TO

OPNAVINST 4441.12B
OP-412E
25 May 1983

OPNAV INSTRUCTION 4441.12B

From: Chief of Naval Operations

Subj: Retail Supply Support of Naval Activities and Operating Forces

Ref: (a) DODD 4140.44 of 28 February 1978 (NOTAL)
(b) DODINST 4140.45 of 7 April 1978 (NOTAL)
(c) DODINST 4140.46 of 7 April 1978 (NOTAL)
(d) OPNAVINST 4000.57D (NOTAL)
(e) OPNAVINST 4000.82 (NOTAL)
(f) OPNAVINST 4440.23 (NOTAL)
(g) OPNAVINST 4614.1E
(h) OPNAVINST 4400.9
(i) OPNAVINST C4080.11B
(j) Navy Comptroller Manual, Volume 3
(k) OPNAVINST 4440.18E
(l) OPNAVINST 5430.34A
(m) OPNAVINST 4790.2B
(n) OPNAVINST 4790.4

Encl: (1) Reason for Stockage Category Codes
(2) Supply Support Goals for Naval Activities and Operating Forces
(3) Activities Authorized Intermediate Inventory Levels

1. Purpose. To promulgate basic Navy policy governing the management of retail inventories at Navy activities, and specify minimum supply system performance goals. The DoD Retail Inventory Management and Stockage Policy (RIMSTOP) prescribed in references (a), (b) and (c) is incorporated in this instruction.

2. Cancellation. OPNAVINSTs 4441.12A and 4440.24.

3. Changes. Changes in this instruction include: (1) a revised format, (2) incorporation of RIMSTOP terminology and policies, (3) specification of minimum supply system performance goals, (4) requirement to plan for budget and procurement lead times when establishing new levels of supply, and (5) requirement for NAVMAT to develop specific guidance to attain supply system performance goals for retail level operating forces and naval activities.

Consequently, typical revision symbols (i.e., (R and (A are not reflected in the margins.



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4. Scope. This instruction applies to all activities which maintain Navy-owned retail secondary item inventories, regardless of the funding source of the inventory, except for Fleet Ballistic Missile (FBM) submarines, FBM tenders and the Trident Refit Facility, which are governed by references (d) and (e). The policies contained in this instruction also apply to those commands and activities participating in, or responsible for, the development and maintenance of allowance lists. The policies apply to contractors which hold Navy owned material through a material management contract or maintenance contract. The policies do not apply to material owned by a contractor providing supply support services to the Navy. Management of wholesale inventories is governed by reference (f). Requirements determination for principal end items (such as vehicles and aircraft), ammunition, subsistence, medical material, bulk petroleum, prepositioned war reserve material (PWRM), nuclear reactor plant, inert nuclear and design controlled cryptographic material is excluded from the provisions of this instruction since these types of material are specifically governed by separate policy guidance.

5. Definitions

a. Secondary Items. Consumable and repairable items and those end items not classified as principal end items.

b. Principal End Items. A final combination of end products, component parts and/or material which is ready for its intended use; e.g., ship, aircraft, truck, mobile machine shop, etc.

c. Wholesale Level Inventory. Inventory, regardless of funding source, over which the designated inventory manager has asset visibility at the national level and exercises unrestricted asset control to meet world wide inventory management responsibilities.

d. Retail Level Inventory. Inventory, regardless of funding source, held below the wholesale level. The retail level is made up of the intermediate and consumer level inventory.

(1) Intermediate Level Inventory. That part of the retail inventory, regardless of funding source, that is required between the consumer and wholesale levels of inventory for support of a defined geographic area or for tailored support of specified consumer organizations or activities.

(2) Consumer Level Inventory. That part of the retail level inventory, regardless of funding source, usually of limited range and depth, held only by the final element in an established supply distribution system for the sole purpose of internal consumption or utilization.

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e. Mobile Inventory. An inventory in direct support of mobile operating forces and an integral part of and under the physical control of a military unit/activity whose primary mission requires the continuing geographical relocation of that inventory. To qualify, this inventory must be required to accompany the unit on a continuing basis, and the unit must have the capability to achieve the mobility as a matter of routine. Mobile inventory may be categorized as either consumer or intermediate level.

f. Operating Space Items. Support items required by maintenance and operating personnel to perform routine tasks (e.g. tools, test equipment, Maintenance Assist Modules). These items are physically located in operating spaces and are not included in an accountable officer's inventory accounts.

g. Reason for Stockage Category. A two character code that indicates the reason for stocking an item in the retail level. Category codes reflect the stockage computation or decision rule used for the stockage decision, generally either local demand or program related. Reason for stockage codes are contained in enclosure (1).

h. Demand Based Item. This definition is applied to items experiencing demands at a specific location or retail inventory (either intermediate or consumer). A demand based item is one for which the decision to stock, not to stock, or continue stockage is based upon actual demands previously recorded at, or transferred to, that particular activity or location. The transfer of actual demand data is applicable when operating units are transferred from one location to another, and/or equipment is actually transferred. Averaging or calculation of demands for similar equipment or organizations to establish stockage criteria does not qualify for identification as a demand supported item. In forecasting, however, experienced demand may be factored by program data.

i. Non-Demand Based Item. An item for which the decision to stock is based upon program related data or weapons system essentiality data rather than previously recorded demands. Inventory levels for non-demand based items are usually developed and monitored by the Program Support Inventory Control Point (PSICP), (Navy Ships Parts Control Center [SPCC] and Aviation Supply Office [ASO]), and are based on allowance lists or stockage lists.

j. Allowance List. A list or document specifically tailored to an activity for support of maintenance and/or supply mission. Authorized activity allowances include:

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(1) Aviation Consolidated Allowance List (AVCAL). A consolidated listing of components, repair parts, and consumable items required for a mobile activity (ashore or afloat) to perform aviation organizational and intermediate level maintenance in support of assigned aircraft. The AVCAL also reflects activity demand in determining requirement levels.

(2) Shore Based Consolidated Allowance List (SHORCAL). A requirements package identifying consumable items and fixed allowance requirements for depot and field level repairable items required to support planned operational and maintenance missions at designated Naval and Marine Corps Air Stations. In developing requirements, SHORCAL employs both activity usage data and weapon system planning data to identify candidate items.

(3) Coordinated Shore Based Allowance List (COSBAL). A consolidated listing of components, repair parts, and consumable items tailored to the requirements of shore activities to support organizational level maintenance for authorized equipments.

(4) Shore Intermediate Maintenance Stock List (SIMSL). A consolidated listing of material tailored to support the corrective and planned maintenance missions of a Shore Intermediate Maintenance Activity (SIMA), or a U. S. Naval Ship Repair Facility (NAVSHIPREPFAC) overseas.

(5) Selected Restricted Availability Stock List (SRASL). A consolidated listing of material tailored to support the planned maintenance mission of industrial activities performing depot level repair.

(6) Coordinated Shipboard Allowance List (COSAL). A consolidated listing of the equipments, components, repair parts, consumables, and operating space items required for an individual ship to perform its operational mission.

(7) Tender and Repair Ship Load List (TARSL). A consolidated listing of equipments, components, repair parts, and consumables required to support the mission of an individual tender or repair ship.

(8) Fleet Issue Load List (FILL). A consolidated listing of items positioned on fleet ships and selected shore activities to provide resupply support of deployed fleet units, less items peculiar to submarines and Navy managed aviation cognizance material.

(9) Table of Allowances (TOA). A specially prepared list of equipments, components, repair parts, consumables and operating

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support items to support Navy mobile activities, other than ships and aircraft, such as Construction Battalions, Seal Teams, and other special combat units.

(10) Provisioning List. A list of newly provisioned items that may be stocked for an interim period (normally prior to the Navy Support Date) by specifically designated retail level inventory activities prior to receiving actual demands.

(11) Installation and Checkout Spares List. A list of items required to initially support the installation and checkout of a new equipment/component.

k. Allowance Models. Computational techniques for determining stockage quantities specifically tailored to an activity for support of the maintenance and/or supply mission of that activity. Three types of allowance models have been developed for computing Navy activity allowance lists:

(1) Fixed Protection Level. Computes allowances on the basis of a single factor (demand). This technique provides the same level of protection to all items having the same demand rate.

(2) Variable Protection Level. Computes allowances on the basis of several factors (e.g.; demand, item price and item essentiality). This technique provides higher protection levels for more essential items having low unit prices while providing lower protection levels for less essential, high cost items. This technique is limited by the availability of variable essentiality data.

(3) Optimal Protection Level. Computes allowances to achieve a given level of performance at least cost; or, conversely, to achieve a maximum level of performance at a given cost. Widespread application of this technique is not feasible but may be authorized by CNO (OP-41) on a selected and controlled basis.

1. Average Customer Wait Time (ACWT). A primary performance measure linking supply responsiveness to operational requirements. Represents average time required in the supply system to satisfy maintenance related, IPG I and II, immediate use demands; regardless of whether the demand was for a stocked or non-stocked item, or whether or not the demand was for a stocked or not stocked item on hand at the user activity. ACWT is the collective indicator of supply system response time for all customer demands, as measured from requisition generation until receipt of the material by the customer, including requisition submission and receipt take-up times, and is ultimately expressed in terms of hours. It depends on subsidiary performance measures (i.e., requisition

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processing times, gross availability at retail and wholesale levels and UMMIPS transportation times) as outlined in enclosure (2). Shortfalls in availability at one echelon of supply may be compensated for by higher availability in other echelons.

m. Gross Availability. The percent of total demands, for both stocked and nonstocked items, received and satisfied from stock on hand at any given echelon of inventory.

n. Net Availability. The percent of total demands, for stocked items, received and satisfied from stock on hand at any given echelon of inventory.

6. Objective. The primary objective of the Navy Supply System is to provide timely supply support to Navy operating forces and and Naval Activities. Accordingly, a support goal of 125 hours Average Customer Wait Time for IPG I and II, maintenance related, immediate use material requirements is established. An enhanced goal may be assigned for a specific system or equipment if such assignment is required to support a higher readiness requirement specified by CNO. The achievement of the 125 hour ACWT goal is dependent upon requisition processing time, gross availability at the consumer level of inventory, gross availability at the intermediate level of inventory, gross availability at the wholesale level of inventory and UMMIPS transportation times of reference (g). The goals for these variables are assigned and their effects are demonstrated in enclosure (2).

7. Policy

a. Retail inventory levels will be categorized as consumer or intermediate. Enclosure (3) lists all Navy activities authorized to hold intermediate level inventories. Any proposed changes to enclosure (3) will be forwarded to CNO (OP-41) for approval. Development of consumer level inventories must be approved by Chief, Naval Material Command (CHNAVMAT).

b. Normally, requisitioning channels will include only one intermediate level activity between the requisitioner and the wholesale level. Any exceptions authorizing more than one must be fully justified in writing and approved by CHNAVMAT.

c. Retail inventory levels will be tailored and based on the support mission of the activity holding the inventory. These levels will consist of demand based and non-demand based items. Non-demand based items will be authorized only for program support and will normally be documented on an allowance list prepared by the PSICP. The continuing need for non-demand base items will be reassessed annually, except for items specified in allowance

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documents and those stocked in mobile units. AVCALs, COSALs, COSBALs, SIMSLs, SRASLs and SHORCALs are updated at frequency intervals specified by the PSICP that exceed one year and these intervals need not be reduced to comply with this instruction. Aviation retail requirements and allowance lists for mobile units will be reviewed in accordance with schedules developed jointly by the fleet commanders and the PSICP.

d. The following policies apply to all intermediate level inventories, and to the extent feasible and cost effective, to consumer level inventories, as noted.

(1) Wholesale and/or consumer level inventories may be colocated/commingled with intermediate level inventories provided separate line item records are maintained (applies to intermediate and consumer levels).

(2) Levels of inventory for demand based items will be computed by Navy Standard Inventory policies approved by OSD (applies to intermediate and consumer levels).

(3) Mission essentiality will be the primary criterion used in the selection and approval of non-demand based items stocked on a continuing basis (applies to intermediate and consumer levels).

(4) Items (not currently stocked) which are desired to be carried in addition to those authorized by standard demand-based/non-demand-based stockage policies, CNO (OP-41) approved inventory models or other CNO (OP-41) approved special support initiatives, must be justified in writing, favorably endorsed by the major claimant and submitted to the PSICP with copy to CHNAVMAT. The PSICP will liaison directly with the major claimant or his designated point of contact to determine specific requirements (by NSN/quantity/etc.), plan budget and procurement leadtimes, and direct the requesting activity on procedures and timing for the drawdown of requirements (applies to intermediate and consumer levels).

(5) Except for authorized SIM or demand level adjustments for consumable items and PSICP generated allowance/stockage list maintenance actions, all new inventories and inventory levels must be programmed to provide for a budget and procurement lead-time, and coordinated with the PSICP prior to any drawdown of the wholesale level inventory. Any exceptions not concurred in by the PSICP or other deviations from this requirement must be approved by CNO (OP-41) (applies to intermediate and consumer levels).

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(6) All items will have both a Requisitioning Objective (RO) and a Reorder Point (ROP) established. An economic reorder policy considering the investment cost and risk of stockout must be established for both demand-based and non-demand-based items. For non-demand-based consumable items a fraction of the RO will generally be utilized as the ROP. Where the RO is one each or one MRU, the ROP will be RO minus one each or one MRU. Repairables will continue to be managed under a one for one reorder policy to allow PSICP carcass tracking and to meet the repairable item management requirements of reference (h) (applies to intermediate and consumer levels).

(7) CHNAVMAT will optimize individual non-demand base allowances for those NSNs which exist in more than one allowance/load list for the same stocking activity (applies to intermediate levels only).

(8) Except for mobile inventories, transaction item reports/cyclic asset reports will be submitted as specified by the PSICP/Fleet Material Support Office (FMSO) (applies to intermediate and consumer levels).

(9) Full line item accounting, as specified by NAVSUP, (vice dollar value accounting) will be maintained for repairable assets (applies to intermediate and consumer levels).

(10) Inventory records will be coded as to their reason for stockage. (Applies to all intermediate and consumer levels.)

e. All inventory models to be used in implementing these policies must be approved by CNO (OP-41). Peacetime operating levels afloat will include a resupply level for the Order and Shipping Time (OST). Inventory models used to develop mobile inventories will provide for a variable endurance level. PWRMS are designated as an endurance level with a variable endurance period. Other parameters for all models will be developed by CHNAVMAT in coordination with affected major claimants for approval by CNO (OP-41).

f. The PSICP will be provided asset visibility of all intermediate level, Navy cog inventories held by UADPS-SP activities (except AFSs). The PSICP will be provided consumer level asset visibility of Navy cog material. Those consumer level activities without the ADP capability to provide asset visibility are exempt until the ADP capability exists.

g. Consumer level inventories (except afloat) will only be available for issue by the PSICP for all Issue Priority Designators

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(IPD) 01 and 02, and IPD 03 NMCS/PMCS/CASREP requirements. Intermediate level inventories will only be available for issue by the PSICP for all Issue Priority Group (IPG) I and all IPD 04 and IPD 05 NMCS/PMCS/CASREP critical work stoppage requisitions. Although Fleet Issue Load List inventories aboard combat stores ships (AFSSs) are categorized as intermediate level inventories they will be treated as consumer level for referral policy.

h. The PWRM portions of TARSLs, FILL and TOAs will be managed in accordance with reference (i).

i. Except as provided in paragraph 034001 of reference (j), all inventories at shore activities will be included in the inventory accounts of accountable officers. All mobile inventories maintained with Automated Data Processing Systems will be included in the inventory accounts of accountable officers.

j. In implementing these policies, the capabilities of Uniform Automated Data Processing Systems will be used to the maximum extent possible.

k. Excess material will be identified and disposition taken in accordance with reference (k).

l. Operating space items and end items of support equipment will be authorized in specific quantities determined by the appropriate weapon system manager. These items will be expended to an end-use appropriation.

m. All requests for deviations from the policies stated here will be forwarded via the chain of command to CNO (OP-41) for approval. Fleet commanders retain the prerogative to modify afloat and aviation allowances for an interim period to meet unusual situations, but must coordinate modifications to range and depth levels for repairable items with the PSICP.

8. Action

a. Chief of Naval Material, within the responsibility assigned by reference (1), will develop implementing procedures in coordination with other major claimants and appropriate commands.

b. All major commands will include compliance review of the policies stated in this instruction in command inspection programs.

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9. Implementation. Two copies of major claimants implementing instructions will be provided to CNO (OP-41).



B. A. POMPONIO
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REASON FOR STOCKAGE CATEGORY CODES

Reason for Stockage Category (RSC). The categorization of an item which indicates the reason or basis for stockage at the intermediate or consumer level of inventory is designated by the RSC. These categories reflect the applicable stockage computation or decision rule and in some cases are used for inventory stratification and supply management purposes. The demand supported category includes only items which meet the criteria for stockage on a "Stocked demand (SD)" basis, whereas the non-demand supported category includes items stocked in the following RSCs: stocked numeric (SN), stocked provisioning (SP), stocked prepositioned war reserve material stock (SW), stocked insurance (SI), not stocked (NS), and other stocked (NK).

1. Stocked Demand (SD). A demand supported item for which the established Requisitioning Objective (RO) is based upon actual and/or transferred recurring demands at the activity.

2. Stocked Prepositioned War Reserve Materiel (SW). An item which is designated to satisfy the Prepositioned War Reserve Materiel Requirement. RSC "SW" can be assigned to an item along with any other RSC.

3. Stocked Provisioning (SP). A non-demand supported item specifically stocked to support a newly introduced end item for that period of time until requirements are forecast entirely upon actual demands. This period will not exceed 2 years beyond the Navy Support Date. The established RO is based upon the asset positioning policy and anticipated usage developed during the provisioning process.

4. Stocked Insurance (SI). A non-demand supported, essential, maintenance related item for which replacement is not anticipated as a result of normal usage and for which an unacceptable leadtime (procurement or Order and Shipping Time (OST)) has been established. However, if failure is experienced or loss occurs through accident, abnormal equipment/system failure, or other unexpected occurrences, the excessive leadtime required to obtain a replacement would seriously degrade the operational capability of a critical facility or weapon system.

5. Stocked Numeric (SN). A non-demand supported item for which there is anticipated usage but the item does not meet the established stockage criteria, or an item for which the computed demand based quantity is less than the assigned stockage level. The established RO is based upon anticipated usage or to support a special requirement.

Enclosure (1)

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6. Other Stocked (NK). Any item that is not identifiable to a specific reason for stockage category.

7. Not Stocked (NS). An item for which there is no established RO. Inventory/usage data may be present; however, stock replenishment would not be initiated. For example, material in an excess holding file at an activity would be considered NS.

Enclosure (1)

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SUPPLY SUPPORT GOALS FOR NAVAL ACTIVITIES AND OPERATING FORCES

1. Supply Response Time Goals. The elapsed time starts when the requirement is placed on the supply department and ends when the requested material is received at the specified delivery point.

a. One Hour Goal. A one hour goal is established for every activity holding consumer level inventories to make IPG I material requirements available to the customer. Reference (m) specifies a one hour goal for aviation IPG I material and reference (n) specifies a one hour goal for IPG I material aboard ships.

b. Two Hour Goal. A two hour goal is established for every activity holding consumer level inventories to make IPG II material requirements available to the customer.

c. The above goals apply if the customer and the supporting supply activity have the same Unit Identification Code (UIC) or are colocated such as an aircraft squadron at air stations.

d. Twenty-Four Hour Goal. A 24 hour goal is established to make IPG I and IPG II material requirements available, if the customer and the supporting supply activity do not have the same UIC or are not colocated, but the customer is either within a 35 mile radius of the supporting supply activity or is in the normal daily local delivery zone.

e. The goals specified above apply only to consumer levels supporting local customers.

f. UMMIPS Timeframes

(1) If neither a, b or d above is applicable, then UMMIPS timeframes will be applied.

(2) UMMIPS timeframes also apply for all IPG III requirements for end use and stock replenishment, except for activities covered by reference (m), for which a 24 hours standard exists.

g. INTERMEDIATE LEVEL. The UMMIPS is in effect for intermediate levels of inventory. For IPG I and II material requests the response time will be no longer than 11 days from date of requisition to date of receipt at the customer site.

h. WHOLESALE LEVEL. For CONUS and EX-CONUS customers the UMMIPS is in effect for wholesale level stocks. For CONUS customers IPG I and II material requests will have a response time of not longer than 12 days from date of the requisition to date customer receives material. For EX-CONUS customers IPG I and II material requests will have a response time of not longer than 16 days from date of the requisition to date customer receives material.

Enclosure (2)

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i. System Not-in-Stock (NIS) Goals. The following goals are established for material requirements not available at any inventory level.

<u>LOCATION</u>	<u>IPG I</u>	<u>IPG II</u>	<u>IPG III</u>
CONUS	82 days	87 days	120 days
EXCONUS	87 days	91 days	150 days

2. Net Availability Goals. A net availability goal of 85 percent is established for every activity holding a retail level of inventory (intermediate or consumer).

3. Gross Availability Goals

a. Consumer Level. A gross availability goal of 65 percent is established for every activity holding a retail, consumer level of inventory with following exceptions:

(1) Aviation ships and MAGs AVCAL shall have a gross availability goal of 75 percent, and

(2) Consumer levels which do not have an intermediate level in the requisitioning channel shall have a gross availability goal of 80 percent.

b. INTERMEDIATE LEVEL. A gross availability goal of 70 percent is established for every activity holding retail, intermediate levels of inventory.

c. WHOLESALE LEVEL. A gross availability goal of 85 percent is established for the wholesale level of inventory regardless of material type.

4. Average Customer Wait Time Goals. The ACWT goals are established for use as a supply system goal to measure aggregate performance across all supply echelons. This indicator links supply responsiveness to measures of operational availability. The goal is dependent on requisition supply response time, gross availability at the consumer, intermediate and at the wholesale levels of inventory and UMMIPS transportation times. The ACWT goal of 125 hours is for IPG I and II, immediate use, maintenance related requisitions, not normal replenishment. ACWT goal for IPG III requisitions is to meet UMMIPS.

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Supply Response Time Goals Matrix

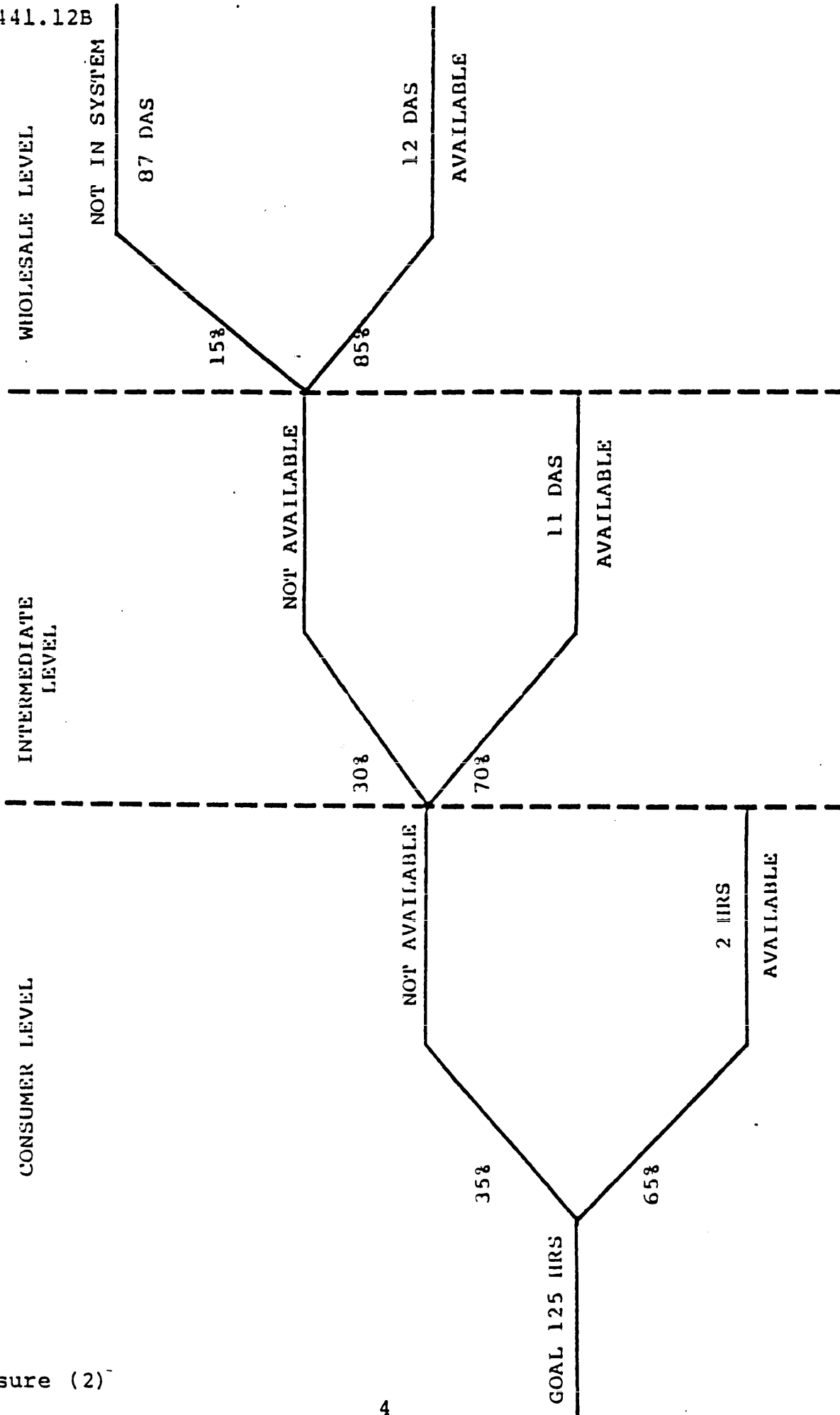
	<u>IPG I</u>	<u>IPG II</u>	<u>IPG III</u>
I. <u>CONSUMER LEVEL STOCK</u>			
A. Customer and Supply Activity Colocated	1 HR	2 HRS	UMMIPS ¹
B. Customer Within 35 Miles Radius/Daily Delivery from Supply Activity	24 HRS	24 HRS	UMMIPS
C. Customer Beyond 35 Miles Radius/Not in Daily Delivery from Supply Activity	UMMIPS	UMMIPS	UMMIPS
II. <u>INTERMEDIATE LEVEL STOCK</u>			
A. Material Available at Intermediate Level	11 DAS	11 DAS	UMMIPS
III. <u>WHOLESALE LEVEL STOCK</u>			
A. CONUS Customer--Material Available at Wholesale Level	12 DAS	12 DAS	UMMIPS
B. EXCONUS Customer	16 DAS	16 DAS	UMMIPS
IV. <u>MATERIAL NOT AVAILABLE ANY LEVEL</u>			
A. CONUS Customer	82 DAS	87 DAS	120 DAS
B. EXCONUS Customer	87 DAS	91 DAS	150 DAS

¹24 hours for aviation activities operating under reference (m).

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AVERAGE CUSTOMER WAIT TIME (IPG I AND II REQUIREMENTS)

CONUS ACTIVITIES

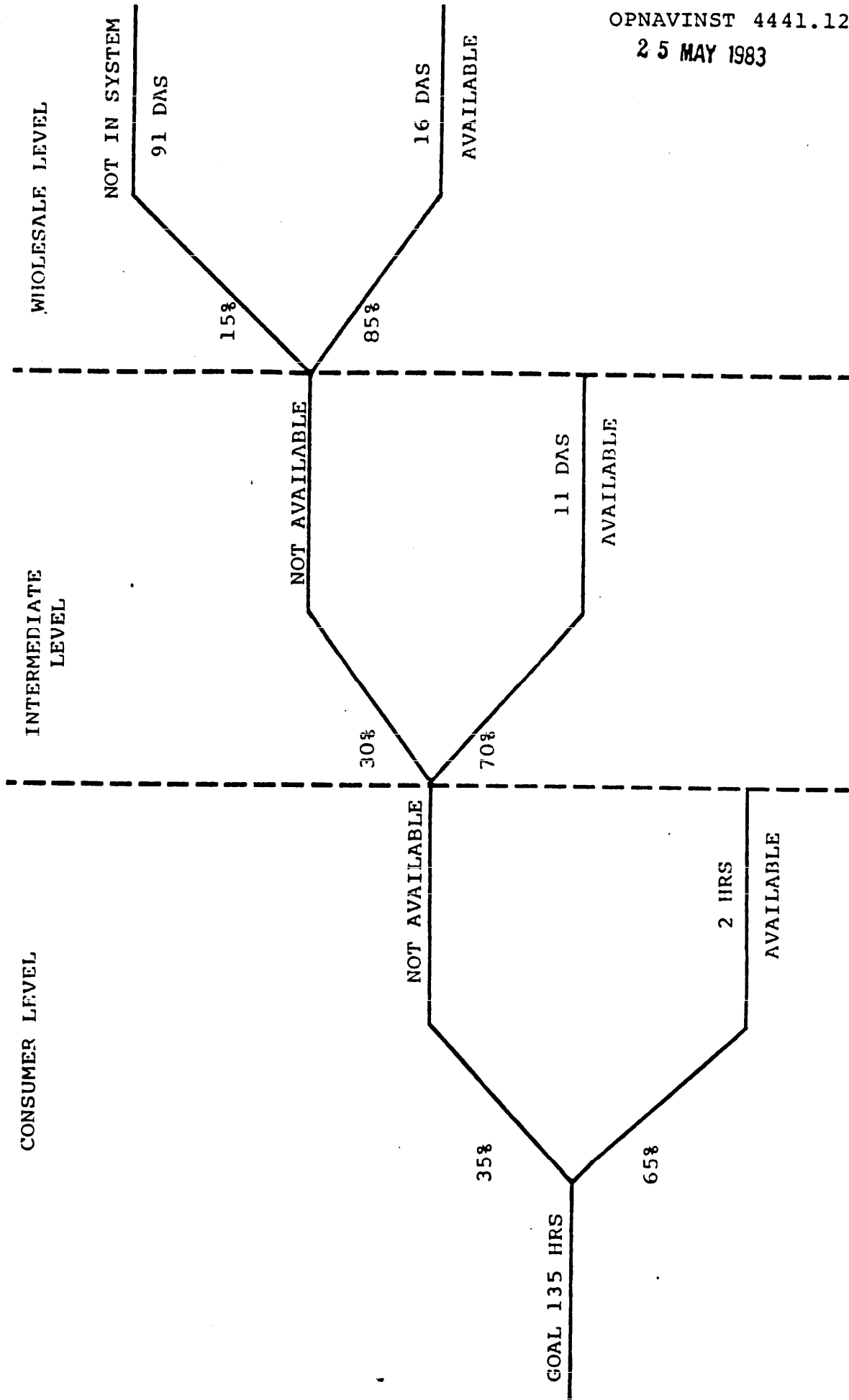


Enclosure (2)

NOTE: Since AVCAIs shall have a gross availability of 75% the ACWT Goal is 90 hours in CONUS

AVERAGE CUSTOMER WAIT TIME (IFG I AND II REQUIREMENTS)

EXCONUS ACTIVITIES



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NOTE: Since AVCALs shall have a gross availability of 75% the ACWT Goal is 100 hours in EXCONUS

ACTIVITIES AUTHORIZED INTERMEDIATE INVENTORY LEVELS

East Coast CONUS

Naval Supply Centers:	Jacksonville Charleston Norfolk
Marine Corps Air Station:	Cherry Point
Submarine Base:	New London

Mid-CONUS

Naval Supply Center:	Pensacola
Naval Air Stations:	Corpus Christi
Construction Battalion Center:	Gulfport

West Coast CONUS

Naval Supply Centers:	Puget Sound Oakland San Diego
Marine Corps Air Station:	El Toro
Construction Battalion Center:	Port Hueneme

Mid- Pacific

Naval Supply Center:	Pearl Harbor
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Western Pacific

Naval Supply Depots:	Yokosuka Guam Subic Bay
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Mobile

Combat Stores Ships:	AFSs
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